ChilLAKSers Answer Key

1. b (Unit 5 – chp 11)

2. d (Unit 5 – chp 11)

3. e (Unit 5 – chp 11)

4. b (Unit 5 – chp 11)

5. d (Unit 5 – chp 11)

6. a (Unit 5 – chp 11)

7. c (Unit 5 – chp 11)

8. e (Unit 5 – chp 16)

9. a (Unit 2 – chp 9)

10. e (Unit 2 – chp 10)

11. b (Unit 5 – chp 17)

12. a (Unit 1 – chp 2)

13. e (Unit 1 – chp 3)

14. b (Unit 1 – chp 1)

15. e (Unit 4 – chp 18)

16. b (Unit 1 – chp 1)

17. d (Unit 6 – chp 13)

18. d (Unit 5 – chp 16)

19. e (Unit 3 – chp 7)

20. e (Unit 6 – chp 13)

21. b (Unit 4 – chp 18)

22. c (Unit 3 – chp 7)

23. a (Unit 3 – chp 7)

24. a (Unit 2 – chp 5)

25. c (Unit 2 – chp 9)

26. d (Unit 2 – chp 9)

27. c (Unit 1 – chp 1)

28. d (Unit 4 – chp 18)

29. c (Unit 6 – chp 13)

30. c (Unit 2 – chp 10)

31. a (Unit 5 – chp 11)

32. b (Unit 5 – chp 11)

33. d (Unit 5 – chp 11)

34. c (Unit 5 – chp 11)

35. a (Unit 1 – chp 2)

36. a (Unit 5 – chp 11)

37. e (Unit 5 – chp 16)

38. e (Unit 3 – chp 7)

39. d (Unit 7 – chp 14)

40. b (Unit 1 – chp 1)

41. b (Unit 1 – chp 1)

42. e (Unit 4 – chp 4)

43. b (Unit 4 – chp 19)

44. b (Unit 4 – chp 18)

45. a (Unit 2 – chp 5)

46. a (Unit 4 – chp 19)

47. e (Unit 5 – chp 17)

48. d (Unit 6 – chp 13)

49. b (Unit 6 – chp 20)

50. e (Unit 1 – chp 3)

51. d (Unit 6 – chp 13)

52. c (Unit 5 – chp 11)

53. a (Unit 5 – chp 11)

54. c (Unit 5 – chp 11)

55. c (Unit 2 – chp 6)

56. d (Unit 2 – chp 6)

57. d (Unit 2 – chp 6)

58. a (Unit 2 – chp 6)

59. b (Unit 2 – chp 6)

60. e (Unit 2 – chp 6)

1. -The President will have a hard time appointing many of the officers that have similar ideology or the same political party as him.

-Presidents will be forced to appoint officers of similar ideology or political party of the Senate in order to get approval

-Presidents can appoint temporary heads of offices that serve as “acting officials.” This allows them to appoint people they wish to be federal officers without requiring the Senate’s immediate approval.

2. -The greater youthfulness of the population along with the increase of minorities have pushed down number of registered voters who vote.

-Political parties are not as effective in mobilizing voters as they once were. (They have become “boring.”)

-Registration is too much of a hassle to non-registered voters.

-No consequence to those who don’t vote.

-Eligible voters in general feel as though elections are not important or the significance of elections is steadily declining.

-Presidents could use the media positively publicize his appointment of an officer, and if the Senate would be forced to comply in order to prevent an uproar against it by the public.

3. -federalism – a political system in which ultimate authority is shared between a central government and state or regional governments.

* Categorical grants force the states to launch federally-backed programs in order for the states to receive funding on certain needs or projects. This forces the states to bend to the federal government’s needs to get what they want.
* Federal mandates are sometimes attached to federal aid, meaning if the state wants money it must do what the federal government is demanding of it. But most of the time mandates are just a specific declaration of what the states can or cannot do by the federal government. They usually concern civil rights or environmental protection.
* Block grants were proposed by the Republicans in the House and Senate to allow states to receive federal funding without being completely limited on what the money must be spent on. This gives power to the states because they do not have to follow the guidelines the federal government imposes.
* The 10th Amendment gives power to the states because it gives them ALL powers not specified in the Constitution. Because this can be so general, it overrules the powers of the federal government because they are only entitled to those specified by the Constitutionl.

4. The 1974 Budget Reform Act and The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act (1985)

* set limits on the president’s role (such as forcing the president to include proposed changes in tax laws, estimates of amounts of revenue lost through current tax system, and five-year estimates of costs of new and continuing federal program in his budget proposal)
* increased the effectiveness of Congressional role in budget process (such as creating the Congressional Budget Office, or CBO)
* established discipline and frame of mind that helped move toward balanced budget (such as automatic across-the-board cuts in defense and domestic programs)
* most importantly, created the end of century budget surplus.

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